

THE BEST OF ALL

The President's Reception by the Railroad Employees.

A TREMENDOUS GATHERING

Greets Him—The Chief Executive Makes one of the Happiest Hits of his Trip in his Address at the First Regiment Armory, Chicago—He Congratulates his Hearers on Returning Prosperity, and they Endorse his Remarks with Sympathetic Approval—A Great Ovation Extended the President.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The weather for to-day, the last day of the Chicago peace jubilee, was even worse, if possible, than that of the preceding three days. Rain fell fitfully and a cold breeze blew constantly. At 1:30 p. m. the President was driven to the First Regiment Armory, where, together with Mayor Harrison, he was received by a large gathering of railroad employees.

The army, where the railway employees and the President met, was gayly festooned and the galleries were hidden behind the folds of "Old Glory." The President appeared upon the east end of the main balcony and spoke briefly to the assembled railway men, who represented every branch of the service.

The mass meeting was in the nature of a formal opening of three days conference of railway employees called to draft measures for national and state legislation applying to organized railroad labor.

In the gathering were represented the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Conductors and the Railway Telegraphers' Union. The ladies auxiliary in each of the orders assisted in the reception to the President. Through the galleries outside the armory two hours before to cheer Mr. McKinley upon his arrival. Mr. McKinley's party was conducted to the first balcony, from which he looked out upon the thousands of railway men. The galleries overhead were filled with men, women and children who cheered whenever an opportunity presented itself. Many of those gathered on the floor were in the delegation of railway men that visited the President at Canton during the campaign period. The enthusiastic reception accorded President McKinley upon his arrival at the armory was sufficient assurance that the railroad men appreciated his presence. The armory was crowded when the exercises were opened with prayer by Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Chairman J. H. Walsh, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, presided and delivered the opening address. He then introduced Mayor Harrison, who delivered the address of welcome to President McKinley.

President McKinley's address.

The President's response was listened to attentively and frequently interrupted with applause.

President McKinley spoke as follows: "I count myself fortunate to have the privilege of meeting with this great railroad organization in this great metropolis. I have had in the last ten days and delivered the opening address. He then introduced Mayor Harrison, who delivered the address of welcome to President McKinley.

Returning Prosperity.

"I thank you, my fellow-citizens, for your cordial greeting and I congratulate you on the evidences of returning prosperity everywhere. (Great applause.) What you want—what we all want—is business prosperity. When you have that you have something to do, when you have it now, then you are idle. There are few empties now on the side track. (Great laughter and applause.) And there are few railroad men not employed. (Applause.) The more you see the freight car the oftener you see the pay car. (Applause.)

"I am glad to observe that the First Illinois Regiment is in your presence to-day. (Applause.) That gallant regiment, made up of the volunteers from the homes of Chicago who took their lives into their own hands and went to Santiago to fight the battle of liberty against oppression. I am glad to have this opportunity to meet and greet them and to congratulate and thank them in the name of the American people. And now, having said this much I hope you know that I will carry from this place—this audience, from these warm-hearted men and women—the pleasant memory of my long trip through the west."

At the conclusion of President McKinley's remarks the audience broke into wild cheers which lasted fully five minutes.

Former West Virginian Speaks.

Among the speakers that followed the President was Judge John Barton Payne, formerly of Preston county, West Virginia. An informal reception for the railway men was held by the President after the addresses. Mr. McKinley was stationed in an enclosure on the first balcony above the entrance where the railroad men filed by singly. As they came up to the President one by one they extended their hands. The President grasped each hand held out to him. The disagreeable weather had no visible effect upon either the size of the crowd which cheered the President at the armory or upon the enthusiasm. The people stood for hours in the pneumonia-breeding air and made light of the rain. The railway men were all admitted into the armory by ticket. A number of distinguished guests from Washington were present and composed the group which surrounded the President on the balcony.

President Leaves Chicago, CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—President McKinley and the members of his party left for Washington to-night over the Pennsylvania road. The crowd that has followed him every time he has appeared in public was with him to the last, and it required the efforts of 150 policemen to restrain the throng which packed the depot to suffocation.

Just as the train pulled out the President appeared on the rear platform of the last car and bowed repeatedly as the crowd cheered him.

During the trip to Washington the President will make stops and deliver speeches at Logansport, Ind., Indianapolis, Columbus and Pittsburgh. All of these addresses will be short and informal with the exception of that at Indianapolis, where a stop of three-quarters of an hour will be made.

PHILADELPHIA'S JUBILEE

West Virginia's Second Regiment will be Strictly in it.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Oct. 20.—General Graham, accompanied by Lieutenant Sumner, went to Philadelphia to-day to arrange for quartering of the troops to take part in the peace jubilee. He will remain in the Quaker City until after the jubilee. The list of troops to be represented in the parade was completed to-day. There will be 440 officers, 6,910 men, thirty-five orderlies and 325 horses. In addition to this there will be two bands of thirty men each and six bands of twenty men each.

Hospitals were established to-day in the various regimental camps and these will take the place of the division hospitals in the south and Cuba. Major General Graham will command the troops that will go from here to the Philadelphia peace jubilee. Major General S. B. M. Young will command the first division; Colonel H. A. Adine, the first brigade of this division; Brigadier General William C. Oates, the second and Brigadier General J. P. S. Goblin, the third.

Brigadier General George W. Davis will command the second division, Colonel D. H. Casel, the first brigade; Colonel Joseph C. Corby, the second, and Brigadier General Nelson A. Cole, the third. The Eighth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Pennsylvania regiments, Ninth Ohio battalion, engineer and signal corps companies will go intact. A provisional battalion will also be sent from the following regiments in addition to the various division brigades and regimental commanders and their staffs: Tenth Ohio, Lieutenant Colonel E. O. Dana; First Maryland, Colonel W. P. Lane; Thirty-fifth Michigan, Colonel B. M. Irish; Third Connecticut, Colonel A. C. Tyler; Two Hundred and Second New York, Colonel S. J. Seyburn; Fifteenth Minnesota, Colonel H. A. Leonauser; Second West Virginia, Lieutenant Colonel Moore; Fourth New Jersey, Colonel R. G. Smith; Fourth Missouri, Lieutenant Colonel W. P. Burnham; Fifth Massachusetts, Colonel J. H. Witney; Two Hundred and First New York; Colonel H. W. Hubban; First Rhode Island, Lieutenant Colonel Frank A. Cook; Second Tennessee, Colonel Keller; Anderson; First Delaware, Captain H. B. Carter.

GENERAL OTIS' BULLETIN

About the Situation in the Philippines. Affairs Progressing Favorably.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—The war department to-day posted the following bulletin:

Under date of yesterday, General Otis cabled the war department: "The situation in Luzon somewhat improved. Influence of Philippines of education and property not desiring independent government but hostile to Spain gaining ascendancy in revolutionary councils. Promising nothing, but enforcing the law. Complications seriously affect inter-island commerce and diminish revenue."

Affairs progressing favorably, though sick report increasing owing mostly to carelessness of enlisted men. Health of officers good. Condition of city and facilities for quartering troops improving. Fever decreasing. Intestinal troubles about the same. Many slight ailments; smallpox apparently arrested. During the month twenty-eight deaths, eight smallpox; eight typhoid fever, five malarial and intestinal complaints, three accidental."

General Otis cabled considerable more than the above, but the department does not deem it advisable to make the other portions of the dispatch public, because of its bearing upon the peace negotiations. It contains suggestions by General Otis regarding the disposition of the Philippines and also information about the insurgents.

EVERYTHING LOVELY

In Porto Rico—General Brooke's Orders Well Received.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 20.—The city remains orderly and all is quiet elsewhere. Major General Brooke is installed in the palace and Brigadier General Henry remains as commander of the district of Ponce. Brigadier General Grant has been appointed commander of the district of San Juan.

Senores Rivers, Blanco, Lopez and Carbonnel, ministers of the insular government have tendered their resignation to General Brooke, stating that they will perform their functions if desired until their successors are appointed.

The first general orders issued by General Brooke is dignified, fair document, and has been well received by the people.

The postoffice here under American auspices, is being established with all possible haste.

U. S. Special Commissioner Carroll arrived here yesterday on board the steamer Panama.

War Investigation.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 20.—The war investigating commission concluded its labors at Jacksonville to-night and shortly after 10 o'clock left Jacksonville for Atlanta expecting to take up business there.

GIVING BOTH SIDES

Hermit Hill's Speech is Presented As a Sample

OF DEMOCRACY'S DIRE PLEA

For Votes—The Gull of Years that the Bachelor of Weibull's Roast has been Accumulating is Injected in the Speech Which he Indicted on his Brooklyn Hearers Last Night—He Asserts False Premises and Naturally Makes False Deductions—Vituperation and Epithets are his Weapons, and Slander and Misrepresentation his Arguments, Coupled with Malignant Demagoguery.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—David B. Hill addressed a great Democratic mass meeting in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, to-night. The hall was packed and the enthusiasm of the people was extraordinary. When the former governor stepped to the front of the stage the cheering was deafening and the women in the boxes and all over the house waved their handkerchiefs. The applause was continued for several minutes and it was renewed again and again.

Mr. Hill said: The paramount issue in the present campaign is that of honest government. There are no war issues, so-called, to divide or embarrass the people. The achievements and glories of the recent war with Spain belong not to any political party, but to the whole country. This fact should be everywhere conceded; but if there is disposition to inject partisanship in the consideration of the inception or results of that war, we need not shrink from a comparison with our opponents. We may recall the plain facts of history. The people have not forgotten the great struggle in the halls of Congress less than a year ago, which preceded the declaration of war—the fact that, with a few and honorable exceptions, all the earnest pleas for intervention in behalf of Cuban liberty were uttered by Democratic leaders; the arbitrary refusal for months of a Republican speaker, backed by the dominant majority, to even consider the Cuban question at all; the steady, persistent and determined efforts of the Democratic minority to force the Cuban question to the front, and by the powerful Democratic press of the country and backed by the patriotic sentiment of the people, until at last their efforts were crowned with success and a halting and reluctant administration was forced to inaugurate a war in behalf of humanity and civilization to which it was at heart opposed.

But He Was For Peace.

You have not forgotten the cold and unsympathetic message of President McKinley in December last, opposing Cuban intervention of any kind, exaggerating the difficulties in the way and unnecessarily reminding Congress and the people of our neutral obligations. You have not forgotten the attitude of Senator Hanna, the Warwick of the present administration, as well as the head of its financial syndicate, fresh from his senatorial triumph at Columbus, purchased by bribery and corruption, who sent to the President in answer to his congratulatory telegram the famous, or rather, infamous message: "God reigns and the Republican party still lives" and who, with tears in his eyes, was pleading at Washington for peace at any price, and lamenting the threatened disturbance of the business interests of the country by "so unnecessary a war."

Neither need I remind you of the dire predictions and lamentations of other Republicans high in the councils of the party, who in these momentous days were seeking to stem the tide of popular enthusiasm, which was sweeping over the land and protesting that their party was being "dragged" into an unholy foreign war by their unscrupulous opponents.

But now that "this cruel war is over" and American valor has easily triumphed on both sea and land and the American flag proudly floats over the newly acquired territory—never, as it is fondly hoped, to be lowered again—these post-war patriots who never lifted their voices in behalf of Cuban liberty when that cause was in dire distress and needed friends, come forward and with unbecoming haste, not simply to share, but to monopolize all the glories of the war. Their perennials and moss-covered orators, from Dr. Depew down to the village oracle, are perambulating the state, fighting over again with their tongues the bare battles of the war, giving vivid descriptions of war scenes which they did not witness, and detailing war-like events which never occurred, seeking vague and imaginary issues rather than confronting those actually existing.

It Certainly Would.

Even the distinguished Republican candidate for governor in one of his recent speeches, went so far as to say that the war would be regarded as having been fought in vain if a Democratic victory should now occur. This is the first suggestion which I have heard from so high a source that the late war was a Republican war, or that it was waged in the interest or for the benefit of any political party, official or individual. Democratic soldiers as well as civilians will resent the offensive and untimely suggestion. It was the nation's war, undertaken not for political effect, but for liberty's sake—for the sake of humanity—for the defense of the national honor; a just and righteous war, which overshadowed all political considerations and it will not have been fought in vain, nor will its glorious results be obscured, dimmed or affected by the success or defeat in this state campaign of any political party, much less of that party which is held in public estimation largely responsible for compelling the inauguration of that very war.

It is said that the President must be sustained. This is a silly plea at this stage of events. Never in the history of the nation was a President more loyally supported by an opposition party and by the people generally than during the recent conflict. Men, supplies and money were voted ad libitum.

But You Have Spoiled It All.

Democrats vied with Republicans in the endeavor to give the administration everything it desired and while differences of opinion necessarily arose as to the methods and details, there was but one common purpose manifested, which was to assist the President in every legitimate way in a vigorous prosecution of the war. That duty having been abundantly discharged, there is now no obligation resting upon anybody to sustain the national administration, unless we really approve its policy. It is no impeachment of the loyalty or patriotism of the people that they decline to condone the incompetence, the negligence, the favoritism and the corruption which characterized the conduct of some of the departments of the government, especially since the close of the war, resulting in much privation, suffering and death, saddening the glorious memories of the conflict and demanding an official investigation. They naturally distrust an administration which desires to investigate itself and they insist with much propriety that the people's representatives in Congress assembled constitute the proper tribunal for the conduct of such an investigation.

The remainder of Mr. Hill's speech dealt entirely with state issues, attacking the Republican party for canal scandals, the Raines liquor law and the Metropolitan election law—the so-called "Force bill."

NOT WORTHY OF NOTICE.

Spanish Report of Conflict Between American and Insurgent Vessels at Schemes of Castilian Treachery.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—The sensational Spanish report of a naval battle between Admiral Dewey's vessels and the insurgent navy in the Philippines, is received with absolute incredulity in both the navy and war departments. If there has been any recent action, Admiral Dewey has failed to mention it, and neither General Otis nor United States Consul Wildman have regarded it as worthy of notice.

It is believed at the navy department that the Spanish authorities refer to the seizure of the little steamer Abby by the McCulloch on September 23 last. This steamer was of American register, though formerly known as the Pasis. It was reported to Admiral Dewey that she was bringing arms and supplies of war to the insurgents. He sent the McCulloch to stop this movement, but when the cutter found the Abby in Batangas bay the latter vessel had landed her cargo of arms, and the insurgents refused to give them up. Thereupon the Abby was seized and taken by the McCulloch to Manila. This affair could not be dignified with the name of a naval engagement and Admiral Dewey in reporting the seizure to the navy department made little of it.

It is just possible that there have been some minor events not deemed worthy of report in the islands of Cebu and Panay, as it has reported that some insurgent vessels have been carrying arms to spread the insurrection in those islands and Dewey would have repressed them. But the reports to the navy department show that it is absurd to speak of an insurgent navy seriously for the entire force consists of a few schooners, and one or two little coasting steamers, all put together not being a match for the least of the vessels under Dewey's command. The explanation of the admiral's interference with these vessels in their operations is a desire on his part to maintain the status quo in the Philippines pending the conclusion of the peace commission's work in Paris.

It is said here that it is not surprising that the Spanish cabinet is trying to make much of an incident that can be twisted into a demonstration of actual hostilities between the occupying American forces in the Philippines and the insurgents, for that would make ground to sustain the contention they are sure to put forward when the Philippines come under consideration before the Paris commission, that the United States government never have been able to take possession of an old territory outside of Manila proper. Under the rules of international laws such a point would be entitled to serious consideration in determining what disposition should be made of the territory.

THE FOURTH IMMUNE

Find Difficulty in Landing at Manzanillo, Santiago Affairs.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 20.—An American syndicate, representing Detroit capital, has purchased a large tract of land at Manzanillo, where are several good iron mines. An agent of the syndicate is now there.

There has been some trouble at Manzanillo with regard to the landing of the Fourth Immune regiment from the United States transport Roumanian, which cannot get alongside the wharf, owing to insufficient depth of water. The Beslie, which was sent there with rations, has been ordered to act as a light.

The inhabitants of Santiago are suffering severely from the failure of the ice works, which at present are broken down and unable to manufacture more than enough for a favored few. Some of the principal cafes get none at all.

The West India Cable Company has laid a new cable from the city proper down to El Morro, a distance of about five miles. There it connects with the main line. The old cable was destroyed by the mining operations of the Spaniards in the harbor.

Yellow fever has been completely stamped out at Guantanamo.

DEWEY'S RESPONSE

To a Pennsylvania University for Conferred a Degree Upon Him.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 20.—The chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania has received the following letter from Admiral Dewey in acknowledgment of a letter sent last June, notifying the admiral that the honorary degree of doctor of laws had been conferred upon him:

"FLAGSHIP OLYMPIA, 'MANILA, P. I., Sept. 26, 1898.

To W. J. Holland, Chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania. "Dear Sir:—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of June 9, conveying the pleasant intelligence of the action of the trustees and faculty of the Western University of Pennsylvania in conferring upon me the honorary degree of doctor of laws."

"While I have received many evidences of the appreciation in which my countrymen hold my efforts to break the power of Spain in the Far East, yet no act of individual or corporation has given me more unqualified pleasure than this one of this great university."

GREAT OUTPOURING

Of Republicans at Elkins—Atkinson Meeting, Parkersburg.

THE MOST STRIKING INCIDENT

In the History of Republicanism in West Virginia Occurred when a Republican Senator Shook Hands with a Republican Governor on the Same Stage—Senator Elkins' Business-Like Talk—Governor Atkinson Captures the Audience by His Forceful Speech on the Living Issues of the Day.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 20.—Nearly one thousand people, as many as could comfortably crowd into the assembly hall of the city building this evening, listened to Republican doctrine expounded by Senator Elkins and Governor Atkinson, each of whom received a most enthusiastic and prolonged ovation. The hall was profusely decorated, with patriotic colors, and an abundance of palms and flowers. The stage was a veritable floral display.

An hour before the meeting time the hall was filled with probably the finest and most representative audience that ever assembled at a political meeting in this city. Shortly before 8 o'clock Senator Elkins entered the hall, followed by County Chairman Barrett, Hunter H. Moss, Jr., and Judge Loomis. His appearance was the signal for the first outburst of enthusiasm. As Senator Elkins appeared upon the stage Governor Atkinson appeared from the opposite side. There was uproarious applause. These two distinguished men met in the center of the stage and shook hands. Again the audience broke loose. It was the first time in the Republican history of this state that a United States senator and a Republican governor ever met upon one stage, and the audience knew it. Senator Elkins referred to it in his speech, and it caused prolonged applause.

As the clock in the tower struck the hour of 8 o'clock, County Chairman Barrett called the meeting to order and named Hunter H. Moss, Jr., a representative young Republican, to preside. Mr. Moss made an eloquent and brief speech, and then introduced Senator Elkins, who was given an ovation that lasted for some time.

Senator Elkins in his matter of fact style, made a speech that lasted over an hour. It dealt with plain, hard but interesting facts, and covered all public questions of interest in the fullest manner. He was listened to with the warmest attention.

Governor Atkinson followed. He was given a cordial reception. He spoke in a happy vein, and in his inimitable style. The governor's speech was a rouser, and kept the big audience excitedly enthusiastic. It was one of the best political speeches that have been made here.

The meeting was a splendid success and was satisfactory in every respect.

The next big meeting here will be November 5. Judge Freer will speak here again, and a big demonstration is being arranged for.

GREAT PREPARATIONS

Being Made at Huntington for the Reception of Senator Elkins.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Oct. 20.—Elaborate preparations have been made for the Elkins meeting here to-morrow night. The senator and Hon. A. B. White will be entertained at 5 o'clock tea by Hon. and Mrs. J. L. Caldwell.

A reception in honor of the senator will be given at the Florentine Hotel, by Hon. and Mrs. James A. Hughes, and a general reception will take place at the Davis opera house. Major Ensign will escort the party through the Ensign Manufacturing Company's plant, while Captain E. J. Davies will accompany them through the Chesapeake and Ohio shops. Everything is being done to make the visit pleasant and interesting to the distinguished guests.

Major E. M. Campbell, chairman of the Fourth district congressional committee, and Hon. Elliott Northcott, ex-chairman, have just returned from a tour of the upper end of the district, and state to your reporter that Judge Freer will be elected by a minimum majority of 2,000.

WAR PREPARATIONS

Of France—Important Naval Experiment at Toulon.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The alleged war preparations of France are the absorbing subject of discussion here at present. According to the French papers, there were important naval experiments at Toulon last evening. A flotilla of torpedo boats was detailed to make an endeavor to force the entrance of the harbor and the whole garrison was called to arms and the forts and batteries were manned, ready for instant action. The result of the experiments has not been made public.

M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, has ordered that the report of Major Marchand as to the situation at Fashoda, which is expected at Cairo to-night, be telegraphed textually. Owing to its probable length, it is expected that at least forty-eight hours will be required to reduce it to the French cipher code at Cairo and to translate it in Paris.

EPISCOPAL COUNCIL

Missionary Bishops Appointed—The State of the Church.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—By unanimous vote the house of deputies of the Episcopal council adopted a resolution fixing Tuesday next, October 25, as the day of final adjournment, the closing exercises to occur at 8 p. m.

The house of bishops took important action to-day in selecting four missionary bishops. Owing to the solemnity of this proceeding, it was preceded by holy communion. The balloting followed, with the following results:

For Boise, Idaho—Rev. James Bowes Funnier, rector of Trinity Church, Portsmouth, Va.

Present residing in Brazil, and brother of Bishop Kinsolving, of Texas.

The selections now go before the house of deputies for final action, which, however, is considered a formality.

The report to the house of deputies of the committee on the state of the church, presented a comprehensive survey of the work of the last three years. While showing progress and healthy activity in the main, the report frankly pointed out retrogression in some respects and falling off in the per centage of contributions of the last three years for all purposes reaching \$11,541,175. There has been an increase of bishops from seventy to eighty-three; of clergymen from 4,023 to 4,380. The number of baptisms has been 123,725; confirmations 124,741; communions 681,646. The present church standings are 1,085,961.

In the house of deputies a letter to the Czar of Russia was agreed upon, congratulating him upon his peace manifesto. The letter was agreed to, 240-71. A further resolution favored instructions to the United States commission to the czar's conference favoring the establishment of a permanent international court for the settlement of disputes which may arise between nations. There were objections to this plan and it was tabled, 192-75. Rev. W. H. Taylor, of Los Angeles, said that in view of the action relative to the Czar of Russia, it was eminently proper that the house adopt the pending resolution expressing thanks to Great Britain for sympathy shown toward the United States during the recent war with Spain. The resolution was then adopted by viva voce vote.

PENNSYLVANIA SYNOD

Of the Presbyterian Church—Rev. Chalfant Elected Moderator.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 20.—The seventeenth annual session of the synod of Pennsylvania convened at 11 o'clock this morning in the Presbyterian church with elaborate religious services. One hundred and seventy-five commissioners were present.

After the religious services the synod was formally declared opened by the moderator, Dr. Laurie. After roll call the synod selected Rev. Benjamin M. Gemmill and Rev. Charles Malford as secretaries. It was then announced that nominations for moderator were in order. Rev. George W. Chalfant, D. D., of Pittsburgh, and Rev. George Norcross, D. D., of Carlisle, were put in nomination. The ballot resulted: Chalfant, 83; Norcross, 75. Dr. Chalfant was declared elected. Rev. W. E. Jones, D. D., of Philadelphia, presented resolutions which were passed unanimously extending sincere congratulations to Hon. William McKinley, the esteemed and honored President of the United States, for his signal ability and disinterestedness with which, through the blessing of the Almighty God, he was enabled to speedily conduct the war for humanity with the kingdom of Spain and expressing sincere appreciation of the patriotic and valorous conduct of the soldiers and the brilliant achievements of the navy and also extending heartfelt sympathy to those bereaved by the loss of loved ones in the war.

The public meeting to-night was crowded. Rev. Dr. Bingham, of Oxford, presided during the first hour, while Dr. McIntosh and Rev. T. H. Robinson discussed synodical home missions. Rev. E. B. Dodge presided, while Rev. S. A. Martin delivered an address on "Education."

DECIDEDLY MIXED.

The Affairs of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh—Is Solvent.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 20.—The crowds that surrounded the German National Bank yesterday were not in evidence to-day. Colonel Hugh Young, the United States bank examiner, is still at work on the investigation of the bank's actual condition and does not expect to be able to make a detailed report to the comptroller at Washington before next Tuesday or Wednesday. Acting President Myers said that no thought of prosecution on account of alleged irregularities had presented itself in the investigation thus far. Whether the future developments in the examination would lead to any action he was unable to say. President Groetzinger's indebtedness, he said, was secured by mortgages on the two Allegheny tanneries and was sufficient to protect the institution.

Continuing, he says: Cashier Burdort we found was involved on paper only in the bank with other prominent local people. I do not care to give the names of the persons, nor state the nature of the paper. Nevertheless, Mr. Burdort's account will not amount to over \$100,000. The bank is entirely solvent, and all accounts will be paid in full as soon as the outstanding paper can be converted into cash.

J. D. Brown, one of the attorneys for the bank, said this evening that enough funds were in sight to declare a 30 per cent dividend next week, and he thinks the liquidation committee will order this paid. It is Mr. Brown's opinion that not many months will be required to wind up the affairs of the bank, so far as the depositors are concerned.

Vice President Leyman and Solicitor Stone, of the Chicago Title & Trust Co., are in the city making an investigation to determine whether the Munson Belling Company shall be continued or closed out.

After Ticket Scalpers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The fight between the railroads and the ticket brokers resulting from the efforts of the former to prevent the scalping of tickets by the latter, has been taken into court. Seven railroads to-day petitioned for an injunction restraining the sale by the brokers of excursion tickets issued by the roads on account of the peace jubilee in this city.

The plea in each case sets up that the ticket brokers through alleged fraudulent transfer of the individual one far round trip ticket issued by the roads for the jubilee, have caused the roads great financial loss, and that through the number of the offenders any remedy by a suit at law is impracticable. The petition was presented to Master in Chancery Leaming, and upon his recommendation a temporary restraining order was issued by Judge Smith. Owing to delay in securing the necessary bond, however, the order will be made to-morrow morning. The brokers against whom the injunction is levied is number thirty-two and include nearly all the down-town ticket scalpers.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio: Rain, with increasing southwest, shifting to northwest, winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schenck, druggist, corner Market & a. m. 43 1 p. m. 50 p. m. 50 7 p. m. 54 12 m. 53 Weather—Fair.